Bear River - Singley Hill Annual Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System #605125

June 1, 2014

Last year your tap water met all Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water health standards. Bear River Band vigilantly safeguards its water infrastructure and we are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard in 2013.

Introduction and background

For a number of years, California State Law has required that water systems prepare an Annual Water Quality report for its customers providing information regarding the quality of water delivered to them. The 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act introduced new reporting requirements- namely preparation of a Consumer Confidence Report- essentially the same purpose as that of the California Water Quality Report. Since 1999, California must comply with federal reporting requirements. This report represents the Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria 2013 Consumer Confidence Report. This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Water Source

Drinking water for the Singley Hill water system is supplied by two ground water sources. One well is located just north of the Casino and the other well (PWS #605119) is located just west of Singley Road, near the Environmental Coordinator's Office.

General Water Quality

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426–4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity including:

- microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, or industrial processes.
- pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, and residential uses.
- organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Testing Results

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform Units:	0	2 or more positive samples / month	All Results Negative	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform/E. Coli Units:	0	2 or more positive samples / month	All Results Negative	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Human and animal waste.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	1.5	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Units: ppm			84	ND	84	2013	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
Lead and Copper Rule								
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.62	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	3.5	N/A	N/A	2013	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products Rule								
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb	60	60	5.4	N/A	N/A	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	0	80	1.2	N/A	N/A	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Health Effects Language

Beta/photon emitters

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. PWS system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead/leadfactsheet.html.

For more information please contact:

Mike Flockhart, Public Works Director, 266 Keisner Road, Loleta, California 95551

Phone: (707) 601-6028 **Fax** (707) 733-1844

WUSA meetings are open to the public, and are held the 3rd Wednesday of every month, at 6 pm at the Tish Non Community Center.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positives samples	positive samples/yr: the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: % of samples taken monthly that were positive
N/A	N/A: Not applicable
ND	ND- Not detected
NR	NR- Monitoring not required, but recommended.
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level